

which they are selling at the LOWEST  
PRICES.

Call and Look Through.  
**SANDERS, Merchant Tailor,**  
 5th St. South of Royal Hotel, BRANDON.

It was agreed that the next meeting of sbytery be held in Birtle on Wednesday, the eleventh day of September next,

For the past two years and have tried  
any medicines without avail. I tried Burdock  
and Bitters and can say there is nothing equal  
to it. Thomas O'Bear. B. B. B. cures dyspep-  
sia, biliousness and constipation.

by the sample of grain promises to exceed that of last year. As far as this district is concerned, we need no more rain before harvest, which will commence about August 1st.

**An Old Time Favorite.**  
THE season of green fruits and summer drink is the time when the worst forms of liver complaint and Cholera Morus prevail. As a safeguard, Dr. Fowler's extract of Wild Cherry should be taken.



## Only the "Best of Friends."

BY KATE CUMFORD.

I really declare this is a shame  
That people should consider me so.  
To find out my public and private affairs  
Have they any business to know?  
Does it matter to them who calls or wanders?  
What hour I go to my bed?  
Have they nothing to do but to watch me and  
And how long I sit talking to Fred?

Oh, they need not think there's a play going on,  
When he and I do the party.  
No, indeed! Our friendship is not silly love—  
It is founded on the highest respect and esteem,  
And there is nothing in it but the best of friends.  
Oh, I do wish that all the gossip would learn  
That we're only two very good friends!

We gather wild flowers from woodland and dell  
And place them in garlands and wreaths;  
Then strive to remember their hard Latin names  
Which we use to our memory pass.  
While with this sweet study our minds are so  
Filled,  
That once when he looked in my eyes,  
He told me he thought that their color just  
Matched the shade of the violet's day.

And once, when he held a sweet rose in his hand,  
Dissecting its heart of perfume,  
He said then he thought that the blush on my  
Cheek  
Was just like that rose's fair bloom.

How often we sit at the window and think  
Of the many wise theories we've grasped;  
So deep is our mine when we wake we find that  
That our hands in each other's are clasped!

To pleasant, to have such an earnest friend,  
That our feelings and thoughts are the same;  
Ah! without this "second self," I am sure,  
Would be spirits, void and tame.  
Oh! I wish that the people would leave us in  
Peace,  
And not look for impossible ends:  
For I'm sure they can see by all I have told,  
That we're only two very best friends!

## Maxims and Morals.

Neither a lover nor a lender be;  
For loan oft both itself and friend,  
And borrowing dulls the edge of honesty.

What do you think of marriage? says  
the Duchess of Melfy in Webster's play,  
and Antonio answers:

I take it as those that deny purgatory;  
It is hell, contains or heaven or hell;  
There is no third place for it.

Let yourself feel a want before you  
provide against it. You are more assured  
that it is a real want; and it is worth  
while to feel it a little, in order to feel  
the relief from it. When you are un-  
certain as to which of two courses you  
would like the best, choose the cheapest.

As we are, so we do; and as we do, so  
it is done to us; we are the builders of  
our fortunes. Cant and lying, and the  
attempt to secure a good which does not  
belong to us, are once for all balked and  
ruined.

On the tombstone of John Donough,  
of New Orleans, the following maxims  
are engraved as the merchant's guide to  
young men on their way through life:

Remember always that labor is one of  
the conditions of our existence.

Time is gold; throw not one minute  
away, but place each one to account.  
Do unto all men as you would be done  
by.

Never put off till to-morrow what can  
be done to-day.

Never let another do what you can do  
yourself.

Never covet what is not your own.  
Never think any matter so trifling as  
not to deserve notice.

Never give what does not come in.  
Do not spend, but produce.

Let the greatest order regulate the  
actions of your life.

Study in your course of life to do the  
greatest amount of good.

Deprive yourself of nothing that is  
necessary to your comfort, but live in  
honorable simplicity and frugality.

Labor then to the last moment of your  
existence.

## Living.

All giving is not generous; and the gift  
of a spendthrift is seldom given in  
generosity; for prodigality is equally  
with avarice, a selfish vice; nor can  
there be a more spurious view of gener-  
osity than that often taken by senti-  
mental comedians and novelists, when  
they represent it in combination with  
recklessness and waste. He who gives  
only what he would readily throw away,  
gives without generosity; for the essence  
of generosity is self-sacrifice. Wasteful-  
ness, the contrary, comes always by self-  
indulgence, and the weakness and soft-  
ness in which it begins will not prevent  
the hardness of heart to which all self-  
indulgence leads at last. The mother of  
Gertruda

In many a night of her last sick bed,  
But her house of sorrows and griefs of men,  
That seemed in their youth not worse than  
light,  
Would not and so, but with the season  
change;  
For true, she said, which make the seasons  
soft,  
Turns lightness into hardness.

When you give, therefore, take to  
yourself no credit for generosity, unless  
you deny yourself something in order  
that you may give.—Henry Taylor's  
Notes from Life.

## Substitution.

In the small town of Kilkree, near  
Leamington, in the province of Wolsin,  
in Poland, it happened that a Christian  
shoemaker was accused of murder; he  
was arrested, tried, found guilty, and  
had sentence of death passed upon him;  
but afterwards, as he was the only  
shoemaker in the town, the judges or-  
dered an innocent locksmith to be executed  
in his stead, because he could be better  
pared than the shoemaker, there being  
more than one locksmith in the town.—  
J. B. Leimbeck's "Eyes Damned."

## The Red Sunsets Explained.

Though a little diffident, she is quite  
a philosopher, and as they sat together  
discussing the recent phenomenal sun-  
sets she suddenly declared:

"I think I know the cause of them."  
"You do?" queried he.

"Yes."

"Then you know more than the Pro-  
fessors do."

"Well, I have my idea of it, any-  
way."

"What is it?"

"I have to say it is ore you."

"Oh, come! out with don't be afraid  
of me."

"Well—"

"Well, the sky blushes when she sees  
the sun go to bed!"

## A Leap Year Episode.

BY "ONE OF THE BOYS."

Can I forget that Winter night  
In eighteen eighty-four,  
When Nellie, charming little sprite,  
"Good evening, miss," I blushing said,  
For many years I have  
And, knowing, long my pretty head—  
But Nellie came to woo.

She clasped my big red hand, and fell  
Down on my knees,  
And cried: "You know I love you well,  
So be my husband, please!"  
And then she swore she'd ever be  
A true and true—  
All, what delight it was to me  
That Nellie came to woo!

She laid my shoes and darn my hose  
And mend my shirt, she said,  
And wash my dirty little nose  
Each night on going to bed;  
She'd hold the fire and fetch the coal,  
And split the kindling too—  
Love's journey was so sweet and so  
Which Nellie came to woo.

And as I blushing, gave no check  
To her advances rash,  
She held her arms round my neck,  
And vowed to be my mistress,  
And then she pleaded for a kiss,  
But only said me to that bliss  
When Nellie came to woo?

I am engaged, and proudly wear  
A gorgeous diamond ring,  
And I shall wed my lover fair  
Some time in gentle spring;  
I am no down without a ring—  
And, so, forsooth, would you,  
If you loved Nellie as I do,  
The Nellie who came to woo.

## THE HANDY HOUSEWIFE.

Little Touches Here and There that  
Help to Make Home Happy and Beau-  
tiful.

A hard wooden rocker may be made  
into a very comfortable easy chair with  
a little trouble. Take an old worn out  
comfortable or a feather pillow, if you  
have one to spare, and fit it to the back  
of the chair. Make a cushion for the  
chair out of any thick soft goods and  
cover both with pretty flowered chintz  
or goods suitable for upholstery. If  
the chair is to be placed in the dining-  
room or kitchen, put a yellow linen  
cloth over the seat and back. Fasten on  
to the chair by tapes or ribbons.

Very dainty little foot-stools may be  
made for the parlor at small expense.  
First purchase two wooden boxes about  
a foot long and ten inches wide. They  
may be bought for five cents a piece.  
Cover first with an old piece of carpeting  
or carpet lining is better—and tack  
smoothly on. Then cover with crimson  
pique muslin, also lining the inside of  
the box. Buy a yard and a half of deep  
crimson velvet and a package of  
gold-headed tacks. Put the velvet on  
smoothly and tightly fasten with the  
tacks, placing them at equal distances.  
A tassel of wool or silk placed at each  
corner will improve these dainty little  
articles of furniture.

A portable cradle made by a clever  
mother in Brooklyn has been greatly  
admired. The cradle was crocheted  
out of strong brown macramé cord in  
the long open stitch and made in the  
form of a hammock. It was run with  
blue ribbons and supported on poles of  
blue, varnished and ornamented at the  
ends by a cluster of blue ribbons. The  
whole thing could be folded into a very  
small bundle, and a pillow and blanket  
were all that was necessary to make the  
baby sleep comfortably.

Very pretty pillow-shams and bed-  
spreads may be made out of coarse  
white cotton netting. Make the spread  
and bed of the exact size required,  
and work in white embroidery cotton  
some simple design. A large mono-  
gram is usually worked in the centre of  
the spread and also the shams. Blue  
or pink silesia or cambric is placed on  
the bed and pillows before putting on  
the covers, and bows of satin ribbon of  
the same color ornament the shams.

Velvet albums for photographs are  
now very fashionable. They are in-  
tended to hold from two to six pictures  
and open out flat. One can easily be  
made at home at half the expense if  
purchased. Take a piece of plush or  
velvet, any shade you desire, and cut it  
an inch and a half wider than the  
photographs to be placed in it and as  
long as you desire; if for two pictures  
ten inches will be sufficient. Line with  
satin, leaving places for the pictures to  
be slipped in, and made in the form of  
a book. Tie with broad ottoman or  
satin ribbons of the shade of the velvet.

## Too Little Charity.

"It is well you cleared out, you dirty  
rascal. What are you hanging around  
my house for?" said a gentleman ex-  
actly, shaking his hat at a poor,  
forlorn-looking old man, who was  
hurry away as fast as his feeble  
limbs could allow. The gentleman was  
standing on the piazza of his residence,  
opposite one of the small Brooklyn  
parks, and timely shaking behind him  
three young ladies. It was in the  
early evening, and the circumstance of  
the woe-begone expression of the old  
man's face attracted the attention of a  
passer by.

"What is the matter?" he asked the  
old man.

"That gentleman thinks I'm a thief,  
[suppose], he answered. "But he is  
mistaken. I know I look wretched  
enough, but I am sober and honest for all  
that. I have seen better days, and once  
had a happy home myself. To-night I  
was sitting in the park, and felt so  
utterly forsaken and friendless that I  
wished that I was dead. While thus  
brooding over my misfortunes I heard  
the notes of a piano, and soon sweet  
voices began to sing. What a friend I  
was in Jesus! I have often heard the  
symb, but it never sounded so sweet  
and true before. I was irresistibly  
drawn toward the house from where the  
angels were, and stood clasping  
him, gazing enraptured. Presently  
one of the three young ladies who were  
singing turned her head toward the open  
window and noticed me. She made a  
tarting expression to her companions,  
and the song was hushed. One said, 'I  
will call you.' She ran into the hall, and  
cried: 'Pa, there's a dirty old man  
skinning into our window!' I heard  
angry footsteps on the stairs, and you  
and what followed. Alas for the  
city of true Christian charity," said  
the old man as he mournfully passed on,  
and so thought the passer by.

—The same refinement that brings us  
new pleasures exposes us to new pains.

## GAVE IT UP.

Why a Bookseller Will Hereafter Keep  
No Illustrated School-Books.

A wan school teacher entered a book-  
store near Greenville, Miss., a few days  
ago, dragging after her a small fat  
boy, who held in one little paw a multi-  
tude of "first readers," and with the other  
wiped his weeping eyes and pug nose.

"Have you any first readers except  
these?" asked the school teacher.  
"Any except these?" repeated the  
bookseller. "Why, ma'am, these are  
the new little books I sold you the other  
week, surely you haven't any objection to  
them?"

"They have pictures in them and the  
boys can't learn anything from them,"  
said the tearful teacher.

"Not learn because of the pictures;  
impossible. Why, ma'am, the pictures  
are put there for the purpose of helping  
the scholars to learn. Allow me to give  
you a lesson in the art." Then turning  
to the boy: "Come, sit in this chair.  
My man, and let me see if you are not  
a wise fellow; take your book and begin  
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## THE BRANDON MAIL.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annum, if paid with three months in advance. If not so paid, \$2.00 will be charged. The paper will be discontinued unless arrears are settled.

ADVERTISING: A liberal cash commission will be allowed to parties wishing to act as agents for the paper.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, such as Mr. Law's, Sales, Entertainments, Legal Notices, &c., for a line for first insertion, and 50 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements for Commercial and Permanent Advertisements furnished upon application.

Sold and displayed notices of Wanted, Lost, Found, &c., of not more than four lines 50 cents for first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarily their publication.

C. CLIFFE,  
Publisher and Proprietor.

## The Brandon Mail.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1889.

VOL. 6.

No. 21

The Winnipeg Sun seems to have been born with the Mail-Cliffephobia, and the ease seems to have stuck to it ever since, the symptoms growing more and more dangerous every day. In its last issue it says:

The editor of the Brandon Mail is authorized for the statement that, as early as the 12th of December, 1887, two months before Mr. Greenway took office, Mr. Van Horne informed him that the Ottawa government was corresponding with the company with a view to purchasing their rights, and so far as he (Van Horne) was concerned, he would advise that a guarantee to enable them to raise money for work they had in hand, be accepted in lieu of all other protection. It is rather suggestive that Mr. Van Horne should have made the Brandon editor the repository of this confidential information, particularly as that gentleman had been laboring most industriously for months to show that monopoly was a good thing. Probably the intention was to give the faithful servant a quiet pointer for his future guidance. We are not very certain that such a conversation ever took place, but it has at least the circumstantial corroboration of plausibility. We did not think, however, such a good Tory as Mr. Cliffe, in his desire to deprive Mr. Greenway of the credit of the abolition of monopoly, would deal his own political child the hard blow he has just given him. If for upwards of two months, before the Greenway government came into power in Manitoba, Sir John Macdonald decided to get rid of monopoly, why was it he failed to notify Mr. Norquay or Dr. Harrison that monopoly was to go? Why did he not second to either one or other of these Conservative gentlemen the honor that afterwards fell to Mr. Greenway's lot? This, we think, is a stickler. Therefore the Brandon man must admit that the conversation he refers to did not take place at the time he states it did, or else he must lay the crime of wrecking the Conservative party in Manitoba directly at Sir John Macdonald's feet.

We repeat every word we said, that as early as the 12th of December, 1887, Mr. Van Horne told the editor of the Mail it was suggested the Company should sell out their monopoly rights, to meet what was alleged to be the growing requirements of the country; and if the Government would guarantee the bonds of the company to enable them to complete work they had in hand, for one, would be satisfied. On account of the destruction of our file of the Mail in the fire last February, we are unable to quote the exact words of our article on the subject on the 15th of that month; but if our memory serves us aright, the Free Press of the 16th or 17th of that month copied the article bodily and made some questioning remarks upon it. If, then, the name Free Press is not to the Sun like the proverbial red rag, it can find exactly what we said in those columns. It is not then so strange all that Mr. Van Horne should have "the Brandon editor" the repository of his confidential information, as neither the Mail nor Mr. Cliffe had ever even "for months or for weeks before" either "indirectly" or otherwise to show that "monopoly was a good thing." We simply once for all defy the Sun to produce an utterance from either Mr. Cliffe or the Mail to prove its statements. What we always said we now repeat, that the removal of monopoly would be of some service to the country, as it would allow the work of a sentiment that was doing vast injury to the country; that it would also be of benefit in other directions, but that it would never be of the value to the country it was alleged in anti-C. P. R. quarters it would be, and that when removed, it could only be done in a purchase by the Government from the C. P. R. We ask all fair-minded men now to say whether time has or has not shown that our position was correct. Of course whether or not the Sun man believes "such a conversation ever took place," or whether he believes anything is of little account to the people, we at least are not responsible for either his misbelief or obtuseness of intellect; we are dealing simply with facts as

they stood then and as they stand today. In the days of monopoly it used to be alleged that because the wheat trade between St. Paul and Chicago fixed by the water rates, and not the rail charges, was but 7 1/2 cents, if we had "competition" in Manitoba, the rate from Winnipeg to Port Arthur would be but 7 1/2 cents also. We had the N. P. in operation last fall, and we have it now, and we ask if its inception has verified that statement. No; we have instead the Northern Pacific, with an agreement with the government its rates will not be higher than those of the C. P. R. In the ordinary course of things the C. P. R. made a reduction of a cent or two last fall and the N. P. followed suit, and that is the reduction by "competition."

We also always contended monopoly could only be removed through an arrangement between the Federal Government and the Railway Company. Both parties went into an agreement under seal, by which the Company was to be protected by the government from competition for 20 years, and before that competition could be allowed, the Company should be paid for their relinquishment. Were we right or were we wrong—this is not the company been satisfied? It is true men of the Joe Martin stamp entertained the belief competition could be secured by the Morris and Fort Whyte engagements, and the only result of their efforts is a monument of provincial indebtleness to mark their folly for the next twenty years to come. So much for these two counts; next for the surmises of the Winnipeg print. The reason Sir John Macdonald did not notify either Mr. Norquay or Mr. Harrison that "he had decided to get rid of monopoly," was that he is too shrewd a politician to disclose his plans before he is sure he can carry them into effect. Even if the Cabinet at the time was a unit in favor of purchasing the Company's rights, they could not say the purchase would be made before they knew the ultimatum of the Company; and further, even if both were agreed on terms, neither could say they would be carried out until there was had an expression of Parliament. The contract was ratified by a vote of the House, and could neither be changed nor repudiated without a vote of the same authority. Can the brilliant intellect of our confederate understand this? We know of a few disgruntled Conservatives, who consider themselves wrecked to the party, just as we know of a few disgusted Grits not far from the sanctum of the Sun office who months ago called Greenway a liar because of certain denials of his, but we do not know that this has either dislodged the planets or broken up either of the political parties of Canada. We await with patience and expression from our confederate, before we venture to take a formal declaration on this account.

## THE CROPS.

All admit that oats, hay, barley, &c., are light and will not probably be more than the country requires for consumption. As to the wheat crop, reports vary, but taking all for all will average within a radius of 30 miles of Brandon, about 15 bushels of first-class grain to the acre. Geo. Arkell, in the north of Daly, quotes 5 bushels to the acre, Mr. R. Darrah about 3. Com. Mathers says next to nothing. Wes. Speers, Geo. G. Hilliard, the Messrs. Broatch and J. Haig, south and west of Alexander, say from 15 to 20 bushels; Frank Reed and D. W. Shaw, just south of Brandon, say 20 bushels; Geo. Roddie, and W. H. Hooper, in the Brandon Hills, say 15 to 20. Through the Carleton section, the farmers say a fair average crop. The same is true of the Plum Creek section. John Kyle and W. Muirhead, north of Douglas, say 20 bushels in many places, but less in others. Through Glen-Souris an average of 15 is expected. Mr. H. R. Cameron, who has gone largely over the south, says 15 from here to Plum Creek, rather better between that and Deloraine, between Deloraine and Boiesvain, very light, but from Killarney to Holland, thence to Gladwin and west, an excellent crop, at least 20 bushels to the acre. Some farmers feel annoyed when one mentions 15 or 20, others expect more, while others may not have more than 5. Taken all around, it is certain to yield from 12 to 15 on an average, and at a good price, as the crop is sure to bring, as all samples are first-class, the country will be much better off than many expect, even at the present. Probably the export will reach eight to ten millions, or twice the quantity of last year.

## A PROPHETIC BIRD.

Of all the birds that are dirty, the one that persists in the face of opposition, in defiling his own nest, is the most contemptible. A parrot at Portage la Prairie, and nominally at Brandon, is a living illustration of this. He claims to be one of the champions of ultra-Protestantism, and a deep-seated admirer of Conservative principles. Let us look at the cause of his recent outburst of super-loyalty and Protestantism. A couple of years ago, when it was generally believed the C. P. R. would rigidly adhere to their rights to monopoly, and before the slightest was seen out of the difficulty, it was proposed at Ottawa, if not actually suggested by Sir John Macdonald, that if Manitoba would give the C. P. R. two years more

of their legal rights, without the agitation that was rending the country to pieces, the South-western branch would be built at once, the south-western branches would be extended to meet the requirements of the country, and the Assiniboine would be dammed at convenient distances for water power and other purposes. At the time we are given to understand the proposition was submitted to Mr. Greenway himself, and he approved of it, but the scheme did not meet with favor in certain quarters, as it was expected it would, and fell through. To our mind it is a serious question even today, if that proposition would not have been the best for the country; it certainly would have been for the Brandon section. We would now have our water-power, our South branch in operation, and the road clear without a Federal guarantee for the construction of the Northern Pacific, or any other line that might want to come in, and the province would be clear of the bonded debt it is in for the construction of the branches of that line. At the time the parrot was referred to approved of the scheme, at least tacitly by his silence on the subject. Now, however, because the N. P. branches are being built, he turns around and ridicules the scheme to which he himself the time gave his approval to, and says the party will not remember the authors of that; that it has wrecked the Conservative party, and Sir John, the author of it, will yet bring the parties who proposed it in Manitoba to serious account. This is the same consistency that is of a piece with the bird's whole record. Who was it, pray, that proposed to "wreck the Conservative party" when Judas Minor (J. M.) Robinson betrayed his chief, John Norquay, and agreed to sell out to C. P. Brown and Tom Greenway, on condition he got more printing plunder from the new combination than he was getting from Norquay? A nice bird, is not traitor Robinson, to talk about wrecking the Conservative party? But this is on a par with the slippery serpent's whole record. A few years ago he was a candidate in Woodlands, a large portion of whose population is Roman Catholic, and at the time he on headed knees besought the influence of the priests, the "strength" of the church, to heaven, La Riviere, and all the other agencies, the Papacy could afford, but when ignominiously wiped out there, the constituency of his own choosing, he gets on to his white horse, and berates in the most vindictive nature, all and every one who want to see Catholics and Protestants receiving the same broad fair play. This is the crank that professes to be a critic of Liberal-Conservatism—a creature that is despised by friend and hated by foe for his sycophantic nature and record as a traitor.

The Brandon Sun is making a great effort to show that the defeat of the Norquay government was occasioned by its wavering on the question of disallowance. The cow that wants to persuade herself carpenter's shavings are green grass will find a great deal of service in the use of green glasses. Alas and alack, Mr. Norquay was, he was but too often unfortunate in his choice of colleagues, and candidates for constituencies. Clever and good men he had with him at times, but too often he was lured by the wiles of cunning, unprincipled sharks of the Renne La Riviere stripe who never had a change in view but the service of their own ends. In the Wagner-Robinson contest, the government threw their influence in with Robinson simply because Wagner had told the government he would criticize their conduct when in the wrong, which every honorable representative would reserve the right to do, and they succeeded in electing a traitor with his hands always open for the shilling. He again gave the most important folio in the government to La Riviere who filched, farmed and betrayed every opportunity that came in his way. He gave an attorney generalship to Mr. Hamilton, who was no more capable of managing the office than an average third class school boy. Another cause of the downfall was the willingness of the Greenway faction to purchase all the tools in the Norquay following that were willing to sell. There is Frederick elected a supporter of Norquay, and a defender of that gentleman in everything until he saw the crash coming, and he precipitated it by selling out to the purists and agreeing to take office with them. The people know for years the business of the country was being run on anything but business principles, and the constant dropping was wearing away the stone. The change had to come sooner or later if the C. P. R. never had a monopoly, but it was hastened immeasurably by the action of traitors and the purchasing instincts of the purists who now hold the reins of power.

There is great wailing at the Portage because it is understood the M. and N. W. R. R. has passed, or at least is passing, into the hands of the C. P. R., and all we have to say is it serves them right. Our readers will one and all remember when, on a certain occasion, a meeting was held in the Fire Hall here, through the engineering of Mr. Smart, that Brandonites were asked to be satisfied with an extension of that Railway from Rapid City, as by that course "monopoly

could be busted"—the R. R. V. was to give competition to the Portage, and then the M. and N. W. could be used for the rest. They were going to blindfold the devil in the dark that way. Still later too Mr. Daly was censured in certain quarters for not securing the Rapid City connection with that line, instead of the Great North-West Central, the C. P. R. was to be handicapped all around through the agency of the M. and N. W. R. But behold what a change, the deliverer is being swallowed by the shark! It never once entered into the great heads of these great men that it was time enough to expect competition through the M. and N. W. when the road was in a position to offer it, they conceived competition when they felt like looking for it, and of course, that should settle the question. The C. P. R. has been abused through the existence of that line in many world wise quarters, and it would now be natural to see the G. P. R. looking for satisfaction. The terminus of that road was in reality the very life of the Portage employees at the junction spending a lot of money there every week, and if now that town loses all this money through the lack of the food hardness of Martin, it is Martin and not the C. P. R. the place may thank for its loss. But if this were the end of it the loss would be but of less moment. The next step is to subsidize at provincial expense extensions of the N. P. north of the C. P. R. until the resources of the country will be so burdened as to leave their recovery a matter of serious doubt. Of course, Minnesota, Birtle and all Northern points will say they have as good a right to extensions of the N. P. as the Portage and Brandon have and the position of their representatives will be contingent on the extensions paying the way for log rolling that will lead to endless corruption. The people will have their eyes opened to this when they find it too late to remedy.

"The Conservative party without doubt fatally blundered on the dual ownership question. Sir John Macdonald either could not or would not see the evils railroad monopoly was provoking. Possibly he thought this was another case in which he would see 'the clouds roll by.' Possibly too, he was so fully committed to C. P. R. interests and his own pet theories that nothing short of a rebellion in sight would move him."

The foregoing is from that ever wise print, the Winnipeg Sun, and is fully of a piece with its whole record. It knows, if it knows anything, that the Grit government of Canada had fizzled away from 1873 to 1878, in an attempt to build the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the construction of which the very life of Confederation depended, and though they spent eleven millions of money on it all they had to show for the expenditure was a few straggling surveys on the prairies and a few tons of upturned rock at Fort Francis. They could get no company to take the contract either with or without a monopoly clause. On Sir John's taking office again in 1878, he got a company to undertake the work provided a monopoly clause running twenty years were inserted in the contract. At the time all Canada held up its hands in favor of the ratification of the contract with the monopoly. It was found later on as Manitoba began to undergo development, by Reformers and Conservatives alike, that the interest in the agreement was in the change of the North-West. To effect it the only means known under constitutional rule was necessary—the consent of both parties. Until the consent of the C. P. R. was secured, the government was unable to effect a change as the Winnipeg Sun is continually to produce common sense. The first intimation of weakening on the part of the C. P. R. was in December 1887, just before the opening of the session at Ottawa and correspondence between the contracting parties was then entered into which eventually resulted in the purchase of the monopoly rights. We are free to admit the agitation in Manitoba had considerable to do with influencing both parties but nothing could have been done until consent was secured. The difference between the Conservatives and the Grit leaders and their friends, on the question was this: The Grits and their leaders said break up the monopoly even if it cannot be done without rebellion, and the Conservatives said, "buy out what rights the company possesses as soon as reasonable terms can be agreed on and then proceed." The latter course, as everyone knows, was agreed on. It occurred, too, just as the Norquay government through its own bad management and the treachery of its supporters was driven from office. This is the long and the short of it, and that is all that can be said. Had Norquay's followers not been made up of traitors of the J. M. Judas Minor Robinson stripe, it would have lived to see the abolition of monopoly, and of a certainty be in office to-day. It is then to the treachery of a few prating patriots (if not the abilities or patriotism of the Grit party the country may attribute the advent of Grit rule in the spring of 1888.

## A Close Call.

AFTER suffering for three weeks from Cholera Infantum, so that I was not expected to live, and at the time, would even have been dead and buried, I was cured by a few prating patriots (if not the abilities or patriotism of the Grit party the country may attribute the advent of Grit rule in the spring of 1888.

JOHN W. BRADMAN,  
3918, Paul St., Montreal, P. Q.

An article written by Judas Minor for the Portage rat stabler, and sent up to Brandon while in type, to appear in the pinch-back print, discusses in a "masterly" manner the causes of whatever seeming defections there are in the Conservative ranks. Amongst other things it copies an alleged interview between a reporter of the Winnipeg Sun and Mr. Howell, to give force to what it says. It feels very naturally, it requires "strength" from some quarter to give even a shadow, to say nothing of substance, of truth to what it says, and it has to tack on expressions from Mr. Howell which he never uttered. The trouble is there are too many disappointed sycophants in Manitoba to permit any government to live long without serious defections. If ever Thomas Greenway were to speak on this subject he could in his short experience of 15 months give the names of enough to fill a reasonable sized book. The pinch-back print says somebody will be brought to an account for this and it does not propose to stand idly by without placing the blame where it properly belongs. No! dear, and the most effectual way of carrying out the representation, is to have Judas Minor turn his other face as Judas used to do when confronted with the truth, and get the second as well as the first side of the paper printed at Toronto.

The Winnipeg Sun is exhausting a great deal of valuable (to talent in an effort to show the Canadian duties are crippling Canadian farmers on the implement score. If the Sun will have the kindness to quote Manitoba cash prices to farmers, with the Dakota prices, which are almost invariably for cash, the farmers will be better able to judge for themselves. This thing of dealing in theories, when the actual figures would settle the point, is exploded to sensible minds long ago. The American manufacturer sells cheaper to the Manitoba dealer than he does to the home dealer and the differences will high balance the duties. Can the Sun see the point?

The Winnipeg Sun cannot see how the separate schools are to be abolished in Manitoba. Well, the Manitoba constitution is Federal legislation, and can be altered by the Ottawa government without any reference to the British government. A few years ago our constitution suffered an operation, an alteration, when the second legislative assembly was abolished, and under similar circumstances our separate schools can be wiped out. It only requires the will of the people for the change, and the change can be made.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

In France the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has precedence of all others.

The fermented fruit of the peach gives an excellent brandy. Brandy of this description is chiefly manufactured in the United States.

Asa's eggs are eaten in Brazil; they are served with a red sauce. In Siam there are people who consider a curry of these delicacies a choice but costly luxury.

The characteristic color of the sapphire is a clear blue, very like that of the blossom of the little "corn flower"; and the more velvety its appearance the greater the value of the stone. The Oriental sapphire retains its exquisite color by daylight, while that of the inferior specimens becomes dark.

The tea generally drunk in Russia is taken without milk, and is of a very light color, very strong, and full-flavored. The best class of tea found in Russia is that imported from China, and is usually pronounced by those who tasted it as superior to any tea in the world. The reason for this state of things is primarily, no doubt, the fact that the overland journey to Russia is so expensive that only tea of really first-rate quality can be profitably sent by that route. Then, again, the best China tea is grown inland, and too far removed from the coast to find its way readily to the export harbors. Its easiest outlet is the caravan route.

Wood charcoal added to soil darkens the color of dahlias, petunias and hyacinths. Sulphated soda gives these and many other flowers a redder shade.

The olive, which is used on the table of the rich only as a hors d'œuvre—that is, as an appetizer or as an ingredient in sauce, and made dishes—is an important article of diet with the poor in the East of Europe. A peasant will make an entire meal of bread and olives, and consider that he has dined sumptuously. In Southern Italy no meal is made without olives, while in Spain it is customary to eat them in small quantities at the end of the meal only. In the Eastern countries whence the olive came the fruit forms still an important article of diet.

The cat's-eye stone is found in Ceylon. It is always cut in a highly convex form, and has a remarkable play of light in a certain direction, resembling a drop of water or the pupil of an eye moving about inside of it, or a band of light floating on its surface, over shifting, like a restless spirit, from side to side as the stone is turned. The people regard it with awe and wonder, and, believing it to be the abode of some genic, dedicate it to their gods as a sacred stone.

Every plate of steel which goes to make up the boiler of a steamship has a strip cut from it to be tested in the presence of a representative of Lloyd's if the steamer is to be classed there, and in the presence of a Board of Trade surveyor if she is to have a passenger certificate.

## SHIPWRECK ON A DESERT ISLAND.

The Terrible Adventure and Escape of THE Natchez Fathers.

In the mail steamer *Plymouth* there arrived at Plymouth to-day some shipwrecked mariners who adventure present features of no ordinary interest. They are Capt. Stewart, the second mate, the carpenter, the sail-maker, and five seamen, survivors of the crew of the *Gottisburg* bark, of Aberdeen, which was wrecked off Morant Cayes, thirty-three miles from Jamaica. The *Gottisburg* left Monte Video on Feb. 6 with a crew of sixteen all told, in ballast, for Pensacola. On April 1, at 12.30 A. M., she struck on a coral reef outside Morant Cayes. The night was very dark, it rained at intervals and there was a high wind blowing. The current had carried the ship southeast of her course. Immediately she struck the bark fell over on her port side and commenced to break up, and the stern sank in deep water. Two boys, John Telfrey and Henry Johnson, both about 16, apprentices from the training ship *Warrpite*, who were in the cabin, went down with the bark, and Henry Beance, John Olson, and William Yagbill were washed off her stern and drowned.

Capt. Stewart and ten of the crew clung to the part of the bark's bottom which was still above water, and while they were in this position one of the vessel's boats washed within their reach. They tried to hold on to the boat till daylight, but at 2 A. M. a heavy sea struck the boat and carried it seaward. Capt. Stewart and six of his men were washed off with the boat to which they clung, but it filled with water and became useless. Four men managed to get back to the wreck, but John Forbes of Aberdeen, chief mate, and John Lindsay of Rhodde Island, steward, were drowned. Capt. Stewart seized an oar and floated until a heavy sea washed him upon the reef. He afterward joined the survivors of the wreck. At day-break the *Cayes* was made out a mile to the westward of the reef. William Carter swam out to two spar, a mast, and a yard, and with the assistance of James Crawford, ordinary seaman, who joined him, constructed a raft along the reef. By their efforts the lives of Capt. Stewart and six of their shipmates were saved. They were towed on the raft to the nearest Cayes, Carter swimming all the way, and then over the raft. There they found three coconuts to eat, and no water, the island being uninhabited. They landed completely exhausted.

After being there for two days they dug for water, and found some, but very brackish. On the third day Thomas Allan, an able seaman, swam over to a larger island followed by Carter and Crawford, and stayed there all night. Next morning Carter returned to the smaller Cayes with news of having discovered more water and coconuts. The rest of the crew then tried to cross the reef. There they found three coconuts to eat, and no water, the island being uninhabited. They landed completely exhausted. After being there for two days they dug for water, and found some, but very brackish. On the third day Thomas Allan, an able seaman, swam over to a larger island followed by Carter and Crawford, and stayed there all night. Next morning Carter returned to the smaller Cayes with news of having discovered more water and coconuts. The rest of the crew then tried to cross the reef. There they found three coconuts to eat, and no water, the island being uninhabited. They landed completely exhausted.

On the 22nd of April James and Allan started on the raft for Jamaica to procure assistance. They were victualled with a piece of pork which had been washed up, all the coconuts left, and nine pints of fresh water in old tins found on the island. The raft sank to eighteen inches below the water in the centre, but both ends were elevated. Its occupants were up to their waists in water, and remained so for forty-eight hours, when, on the 24th, they landed at Beacon Point, seven miles from Morant Bay. There they lay down on the beach exhausted, and slept till morning, when they proceeded to White Horse, three miles distant. At this place, at 7 A. M., they found a black policeman, who gave them food and took them on to Morant Bay, where the Collector of Customs gave the valuable money to get them more food, and telegraphed to the authorities at Kingston. James and Allan afterward lay down upon the piazza outside the Custom House, being still quite naked. About 3 P. M. two gentlemen, one an Englishman named Barrett, superintendent of the telegraph station, were very indignant at their being left in the street, and protested against their being sent to Kingston in their present condition. Mr. Barrett took them to an inn and provided them with clothes, ordered a hot meal for them, and provided them with liquor to bathe and rub their legs, which were very much swollen, lacerated, and exceedingly stiff and sore.—London Standard.

A report of an interesting English charity is from the pen of Mrs. Spurgeon, the wife of the famous preacher. Mrs. Spurgeon is a confirmed invalid and has been such for many years. Yet she is a great charity, the Book Fund and the "Pastors' Aid Fund." The Book Fund has been founded thirteen years; the Pastors' Aid Fund is only a year old. During 1888 Mrs. Spurgeon suffered more in health than ever before, so that her work was sometimes entirely suspended, yet nevertheless she distributed 7,913 volumes among 982 pastors without any distinction of sect; sermons, tracts and periodicals were given out additionally.

The efforts of Tom Price to have himself entered as competitor for a prize at the baby show were fruitless. It was conclusively proved that he is more than one year old.











## CONSTRUCTION OF SILOS.

BULLETIN FROM PROF. ROBERTSON  
ON ENSILAGE.How to Satisfactorily Cure a Crop of Fodder  
Corn—Growing the Crop—Building a  
Silo—Filling the Silo—Size and Cost.BY PROF. ROBERTSON, AGRICULTURAL COL-  
LEGE.

For the benefit of our readers we reproduce the last bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture on "Fodder Corn and the Silo." The information ought to prove of great value to the farming community generally. The bulletin says:

No single subject connected with agriculture is today creating so much discussion or receiving so much thoughtful attention from the farmers of Ontario as that of ensilage. And it deserves more attention than has yet been given to it. A lingering prejudice still exists in the minds of a few farmers against the construction and use of silos. That feeling, which is unworthy to be called a prejudice, had its origin in the partial failure of some of the first efforts to introduce this system of preserving fodder into this country. But as the cause of such failures, or, at the best, only partial success, have been discovered and can be easily guarded against, remedied or removed, satisfactory results may now be relied upon with certainty.

In the handling of any perishable commodity, hazardous treatment will give hazardous results. Occasionally no loss may be sustained, but generally the damage and loss will be proportionate to the absence of applied knowledge and skill. A clear knowledge of "how to do it" and "the doing of it" just that way will enable farmers as well as others men to successfully cope with the things most difficult to do well. The simplest and easiest jobs need similar preparatory equipment and performing ability in the men who undertake them. The curing of a crop of fodder corn in a silo is now an easy and invariably satisfactory task to the farmer who follows right directions with reasonable prudence.

Let me make clear the use of the new names. A silo from the French is simply an air-tight building, box, tank, compartment, trench or pit into which fodder in a succulent state is put for preservation and curing. Silage, or as it is sometimes written ensilage, is the feeding substance after it has been so preserved and cured. Hence there are corn silage, clover silage, oats and pease silage, etc.

It used to be stated that there was a loss in feeding the value of fodder when put into and taken from a silo. When the silage was partially rotten of course that was the case, but a similar depreciation of quality and consequent loss in feeding value would result if hay, grain or straw were allowed to become rotten in the mow or granary. The rotting was and always is resultant from unsuitable conditions. These silos are intended to guard against and remove. Then came the period when scientific men and others loudly advertised the presumption of those who stated that they found the feeding value of the fodder increased by the heating in a silo. However, the cows agreed with the statement, and in estimating the feeding value of the fodder the verdict of the animal that consumes it is always worth more than the opinion of the analyst. "You cannot take anything out of a silo you did not put into it," was the proverb used as a silencer. But the fact still contradicts the assertion. Would a dairyman pay any heed to a "book scientist" who told him with scholarly dignity and unbecoming contempt for facts that he could not take anything out of his cheese curing room which he did not put into it? He knows he puts in green, unincubated cheese, almost wholly indigestible, and that he takes out cured cheese almost wholly digestible. In the same way, to some extent, clover silage has a higher feeding value than the fodder unincubated.

The manner in which the crop is grown has very important influence on the possibility of its advantageous curing. In Ontario the crop must be grown to suit ensilage use. It should be grown to reach maturity. Thereby the several plants will contain the largest amount of nourishment, and will also be capable of long preservation without loss. The feeding value per acre is also highest when the crop is almost mature when cut. The conditions requisite for securing that degree of growth in the corn plants in our province are: (1) Early planting, (2) thin seeding, (3) frequent cultivation.

(1) Planting.—The land for a corn crop should be drained, either naturally or by artificial underdrainage. It should be worked into a fine seed bed. To attain that I recommend for most Ontario silos deep fall plowing, and only surface cultivation in the spring. Early planting should be shallow, that the sun may warm the seed bed and seed and so prevent rotting. A liberal quantity of barnyard manure worked into the soil will be profitably applied. Phosphate fertilizers are also valuable.

(2) Seed.—The crop should be grown in rows. If the land be very weedy it can perhaps be cleaned more economically by planting in hills. The largest variety of corn that will grow to near maturity in the locality is the sort that should be used. Three seeds to fill these feet apart, both ways will be enough. The rows should be 3 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. apart. The seed should be put in not thicker than one grain every six inches in each row. A common force-feed drill may be used, all the spouts except two or three being stopped up.

(3) Cultivation.—Level cultivation is preferable to "hilling up" or "mounding up." As soon as the corn appears two inches above ground it should be harrowed over with light harrows. That treatment will keep down any growth of grass and destroy tender weeds. The harrowing should be repeated every two weeks. The corn should be cut when the silks are six inches high. Frequent cultivation between the rows or hills afterwards will keep down weeds and promote growth. The cultivation should be continued, but after the corn grows to be 10 ft.

feet high it should be shallower. That may be kept up until the stalks are higher than the man and the horse. When the lower leaves begin to turn yellow and the ears of corn are in the milk stage, and quite fit for boiling for table use, the crop should be cut.

## THEORY OF CURING.

It is possible to cure silage to advantage, and in such a way that it may be preserved indefinitely, mainly because the cells of plants continue to live after the stalks are severed from the roots. It is the function of plants while growing to deoxidize carbon and accumulate the energy of the sun for the future service of lower animals and man. It is the function of animals to oxidize and so expend the energy previously stored in the plants and which the animals have appropriated in the form of food. The cells of plants in the stalks, leaves and grain, after these parts are separated from the root or whole plant which bore them, simulate the action of living animals so far that they begin to absorb oxygen and evolve carbonic acid. In this manner is heat generated. And if these cells are robust from sufficient maturity, the temperature will be considerably increased. Robust cells from plants almost mature are also much less liable to become the prey of minute bacteria. If they are able to resist their attacks. If confined in bulk in the presence of ordinary atmospheric air, they will raise the temperature to a point between 125° and 150° Fahr. When the temperature is maintained anywhere between these points for some days the life of the cells is destroyed, as are also the spores of mould, etc., which will have been deposited from the air on the plants or parts of the plants. These spores are practically everywhere disseminated. Hence in building and filling a silo the observation of a few simple requirements are indispensable to success.

If a silo be erected as a separate structure, its foundation had better be a low stone or concrete wall. A clay floor raised above the outside level to prevent dampness will be cheapest and best. A sill of planks may be bedded on the top of the foundation wall. A common balloon frame may be erected by using as studs 16 ft. or 18 ft. planks, 2 in. x 10 in., or 2 in. x 12 in., placed 2 or 2½ feet apart. To secure them safely at the bottom against lateral pressure while the silo is being filled, they should be mortised and toenailed, or cut to that the heels will extend down in front of the silos as shown in Fig. 2. To give additional security, the planks for the silos may be cross-lapped at the corners, as shown in Fig. 1.

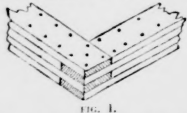


FIG. 1.

The roof will give additional strength to the sides for resistance to outward pressure if it be made after the truss pattern. Instead of ties or joints running straight across from the top of the studs or the plates, where they would be in the way during the filling, they should extend like false rafters from the top of each stud to the rafter opposite, being spiked to it at about one-third of its length from the ridge. On the inside of the studs should be first nailed a lining of inch lumber running horizontally. It should be set out on a make lock-joints at each corner, as shown in Fig. 2.

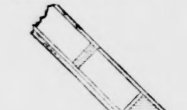


FIG. 2.

(A) Stud. (B) Inch lumber. (C) Tar paper. (D) Matched or planed lumber. (E) Tar paper. (F) Outside siding. (G) Post. A covering of tar paper, with the edges lapped four inches, should be tacked on. Over that should be put inch lumber running horizontally, planed on the exposed side and all the better for being tongued and grooved. That will make a practically air-tight building. To make it also frost proof, the outside of the studs may be covered in a similar way. A single thickness of lumber can be made to do, but the double boarding with paper is better, since the tar paper is thus kept close against the outside boards.

(4) Sealing.—The crop should be grown in rows. If the land be very weedy it can perhaps be cleaned more economically by planting in hills. The largest variety of corn that will grow to near maturity in the locality is the sort that should be used. Three seeds to fill these feet apart, both ways will be enough. The rows should be 3 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. apart. The seed should be put in not thicker than one grain every six inches in each row. A common force-feed drill may be used, all the spouts except two or three being stopped up.

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A space between two studs may be left unboarded, or may be sawn out flush with the sides. Cleats may then be nailed on and the short boards fitted in. Care must be taken to so place strips of tar paper that they will make the joints at both sides of the door air-tight. A 10 or 12 inch board should be fastened into the corner to extend from the bottom to the top, and the space behind should be filled with sawdust.

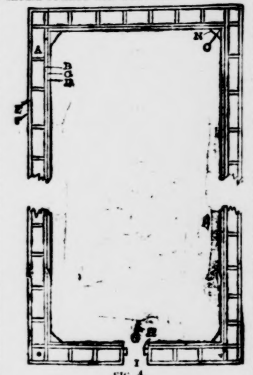


FIG. 3.

(A) Stud. (B) Inch lumber. (C) Tar paper. (D) Matched or planed lumber. (E) Tar paper. (F) Outside siding. (G) Door. (H) Cleats. (I) Outside door on hinges, and in two or three pieces. (N) Corner board. (O) Sawdust. To preserve the inside lumber it should receive a coating of coal-tar, mixed with a few ounces of rosin, applied hot and liberally. Where a mow of a barn or part of some other building is to be fitted up for silage uses, the inside finish of the silo should be the same as for a separate structure.

For economical filling, the tools, implements and convenience should, as far as possible, be adapted to the cheap and easy performance of the work. That implies the making the best use of the machinery already owned on the farm. For the cutting of the corn in the field I prefer and recommend a common corn knife, or an old-fashioned sickle. A strong reaper may do the work by horse power, but if the crop be heavy and the corn from ten to twelve feet high the reaper will not clean the board, and stalks will be dragged behind. For a hauling convenience or ordinary waggon may be made to serve by putting the wheel from a front axle on a hind axle. A truck or a wagon with low wheels and a large flat platform may be used. In either of these cases, by trailing a gangway behind, the persons loading the fodder may carry it up in armfuls. These are not the best conveniences, nor do I recommend that way of loading. In the way now to be described the handiest kind of a truck can be provided. Three strong pieces of timber 6 by 4 inches and each 12 feet long are used. Strong poles will serve the purpose if flattened on one side. They are placed 16 inches apart, centre to centre, and the middle piece is extended three feet beyond the two outer ones. Three feet from the other ends of the two outside pieces a 2-inch plank, 8 feet long, is securely bolted across the three 12-foot pieces. A covering of planks is continued, each securely bolted, until the platform comes to the end of the two outside pieces, leaving the middle piece extending. Then by removing the reach from a common farm wagon, the platform so constructed can be attached to the under side of the axle. The middle piece will serve the double purpose of a reach and front support. It can best be attached to the front axle by a long king bolt passing down through it. A large flat washer and a screw nut with a key under it will make a strong, suitable and safe connection. A brace passing back from the top of the king bolt to the front plank of the platform will improve the attachment. The two pieces extending beyond the platform at the other end are to be attached to the hind axle on the under side. Two clamps passing over the axle with a bar and nut beneath the six by six pieces will fasten them securely to the under side. The "hounds" can be used as a brace by attaching the end of it of the middle piece through the hinder plank of the platform. A rough sketch accompanies this to make my description more easily and clearly understood.

Nothing is more comforting than a jersey either when playing tennis or when at sea and there are now made in fine wool with lining in precisely such styles as modistes use for waists of gowns. The full Empire vest with broad shawl and half jacket front with innumerable revers on jerseys of red, white, or blue wool, with tennis racquets wrought on the revers in contrasting color, or, if for yachting, they have anchors, stars, or other nautical design.

A little girl of three or four years had gone from her home and spent a large part of the day with a childless wife. Getting weary, she was kindly and snugly tucked away on the lounge for a nap. Afterwards, while quietly engaged in her household duties, her nap over, the little one awoke, and sitting up, surprised the lady by saying with earnest enthusiasm, "You seem just like a mamma."

A deep, dark problem. She—it must be a really big, Jack, to be a great editor and to be able to sway men's minds with the stroke of a pen. He—But you don't know the discouragements of the profession, Flo. I've been trying to sway the business manager's mind on a financial point for some weeks, but without success. She—I dare say it is some deep, dark problem that he fails to grasp. He—Yes; I want a raise of \$2 a week.

The stupid drummer. Member of firm—"How do you like the looks of the new drummer I have engaged?" Partner—"To tell the truth, he looks awful stupid." "That's his strong point. He has a stupid look that the customers will give him orders out of pure sympathy."

Brain above body. Parrott—I do believe that Algy Babson's sole object in life is to wear clothes. Critchton—Ah, no; he enjoys intellectual pleasures keenly. You should see him after he has worried a sixty days' extension out of his tailor.

Once in a while. Boy (reading letter)—Pa, are disheveled people still punished by the stocks? Pa (who speculates a little)—Occasionally, my son, occasionally, down on Wall street.

The stalks may be filled into the silo without cutting, but more labor is involved and the work of emptying for feeding is rendered doubly difficult. Any stronger cutting, with capacity for a large quantity per day, will serve the purpose. Carriers should be

attached unless the cutter stands on a level with the top of the silo, which is ordinarily neither practical nor desirable. Horse power or engine may be used. Everything in the way of machinery equipment being ready, the filling may be commenced. From six inches to a foot of cut or uncut straw should be placed evenly over the bottom of the silo. Every farmer with a large crop should provide two of the carrying platforms already described. If the corn field be near the silo, one team will do the hauling. The stalks can be loaded most economically direct from the root. If the crop be as ripe as it should be, wilting will be unnecessary. The person cutting the corn might as well throw it on the platform as on the ground, and thus avoid the double handling. The teamster might at the same time be loading on the same platform the corn which will have been cut and laid in armfuls on the ground during his absence from the field with the previous load. At the silo the corn can be fed into the cutter from the wagon platform. The horses may be changed from the loaded to the empty wagon. At the cutting box two men will be required. A 4-inch cut is as good as an inch cut a half, and both are better than one inch or less. During the filling care should be taken to occasionally level the heavier parts of the stalks out against the sides of the silo. The filling may proceed every day, every second day or every third day as may be found convenient. In either case the contents should be tramped around the sides and in the corners just before the addition of a new layer. When the silo is full, after the lapse of two days the sides and corners should be again thoroughly tramped and afterwards covered with a layer from two to three feet thick of any kind of straw, cut or uncut. It should be laid in close, and for that reason cut straw is rather preferable. It should also be closely tacked around the sides and into the corners. The silage may be thus left to cure and to keep until wanted, but that time four weeks or ten months.

SIZE AND COST OF SILOS. A silo 10 feet wide by 50 feet long by 16 feet deep, inside measurement, will hold about 125 tons of settled corn silage. That is a desirable and convenient shape, and should not have any partitions. Every 100 acre farm should have one of at least that capacity. From the foregoing data the probable cost may be easily calculated. Where lumber is cheap and the farmer does most of the teaming work, the necessary cash outlay need not exceed \$1 per ton of capacity. It will vary according to the finish of the building, the quality of lumber used, the price of material, etc. Tar-paper can be purchased and put on at an expense of from 2½ to 3 cents per square yard. Fifteen tons of silage per acre may safely be reckoned on. Every two tons of well cured corn silage has a feeding value equal to one ton of ordinary hay for the production of milk or the maintenance of cattle, horses and sheep; and 100 tons of silage can be grown and cured at a total cost for rent, seed, labor, etc., not exceeding \$125.

Summary. To sum up the whole matter—1. It is essential that the silo be air-tight and frost-proof. 2. The crop to be ensiled must be grown to a stage when the several plants will be almost mature. 3. The crop to be ensiled should be put in loosely at first, to permit of quick and sufficient heating; only the sides and corner should be tramped. 4. The filling may proceed every day, every second day or every third day with equally satisfactory results. 5. The silage may be covered with cut straw to a depth of two feet; or it may be left uncovered altogether at the expense of wasting only the top six inches.

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The stupid drummer. Member of firm—"How do you like the looks of the new drummer I have engaged?" Partner—"To tell the truth, he looks awful stupid." "That's his strong point. He has a stupid look that the customers will give him orders out of pure sympathy."

Brain above body. Parrott—I do believe that Algy Babson's sole object in life is to wear clothes. Critchton—Ah, no; he enjoys intellectual pleasures keenly. You should see him after he has worried a sixty days' extension out of his tailor.

Once in a while. Boy (reading letter)—Pa, are disheveled people still punished by the stocks? Pa (who speculates a little)—Occasionally, my son, occasionally, down on Wall street.

## THE SUNNY SIDE OF LIFE.

GOOD THINGS FOUND FLOATING IN  
THE SEA OF NEWSPAPER COPY.The Best and Brightest Things Evolved by  
the Wits Whose Business It Is to Be  
Funny Once a Week.

Musician—You want mein band to play at de unveiling of dot Washington statue, eh? American official—Yis, sor, that's the ticket—foive chunes.

Musician—Yah, fiftunes. Vat tunes you vant, eh? American official—"Hail Columbia," "Killarney," "The Harp That Won't," "Wearing of th' Grane," an' "Finnegans Wake."

True to Life.

Little Johnny came limping into the house in a dilapidated condition. "Maw," he sobbed, "Skimp Lawhead an' Josie Slade laid for me around the corner, tore my clothes, an' took every single thing I had in my pockets."

"What do you mean by such outrageous conduct?" demanded his mother, when she had charged around the corner and faced the culprits.

"Nath'n. We was jest playin' the new game."

"What game?"

"We call it 'Real Estate Agent.'"

The Paraphraser's Fun-takings.

Proprietor of paper (to manager)—I understand you threw our paraphraser, Mr. Phonyman, down stairs and injured his spine. What do you mean by treating members of the staff with such rudeness?

The managing editor did not reply, but merely handed over a paragraph in Mr. Phonyman's handwriting. It read:

"What does Porter say? Ask the Butler."

Proprietor—Your salary is doubled. If he dies from his injury I shall offer you a third interest in the paper.

The Australian Ballot Satisfaction.

Great statesman—Will the Australian ballot system interfere with the sale of whiskey?

Citizen—No.

Great statesman—Can a candidate treat everybody he wants to?

Citizen—Certainly.

Great statesman—Does it matter whether a voter is drunk or sober?

Citizen—Not a particle.

Great statesman—Well, I can't see any objection to it.

Cause for Ill-Humor.

Friend—"What's the matter? You look as if you were in a bad humor."

Chronic kicker—"I am in a bad humor, and have good cause for it."

"What is it?"

"This morning something occurred to worry me, but I was interrupted, and I have not been able all day long to remember what it was."

No Children Allowed.

Janitor—Have you got children?

Flat hunter—Yes, I have three.

"Well, you can't get no flat."

"But my children are all grown up and married. They live in Milwaukee."

"Makes no difference. Then's my orders from the landlord."

The Grass is Greener.

The grass in green in wood and leaf, The brooklets babble soft and low; Warm breezes through the garden blow, Where birds are fluting wild and free.

Rich increase from the flower cup, Is spilled upon the waning sun; And I'll descend the cellar stairs And oil the old lawn-mower up.

Catching the Well.

Mrs. A.—Is your daughter going to Long Branch this summer?

Mrs. B.—Yes, indeed. My daughter is fond of surf bathing, and the facilities at Long Branch are superior.

"Yes, the opportunities for catching the swell at Long Branch are good, and I hope she will succeed this season."

Don't Want to Be Conspicuous.

Briggs—Hello, Griggs, what's the matter with your head? You are quite bald.

Griggs—Well, I am going to witness a blasphemous ceremony, and, having taken a seat in the front row, and not caring to look conspicuous there, I had my hair shaved.

Didn't Catch Him Napping.

Smith (wiping his brow)—"Tell you what it is, Robinson; this weather makes a man think of summer flannels, eh?"

Robinson—"Had like two weeks ago. Dode catch he dabbid."

What Women Suffer.

New Yorker—I got squeezed so hard on Broadway during the centennial parade that I thought I was going to die of suffocation.

Miss Western—Well, now you know how a lady feels when she is breaking in a new pair of corsets.

Patience in a School-room.

"And what do you do at school?" asked his uncle Tommy. "Do you learn to read?"

"No."

"To write?"

"No."

"Well, what, then, do you do?"

"I wait till it's time to go home."

BURDOCK'S  
BLOOD  
PILLS

A SURE CURE  
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION,  
INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, RICK  
HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE  
STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.  
THEY ARE SOLD EVERYWHERE AND PROVE  
IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID  
TO BURDOCK'S BLOOD BITTERS IN THE  
TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC  
AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

## THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the  
BOWELS, KIDNEYS and LIVER, carrying  
off gradually without weakening the  
system, all the impurities and foul  
humors of the secretions and the same  
time Correcting Acidity of the  
Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia,  
Headaches, Dizziness, Constipation,  
Heartburn, Constipation, Dropsy of  
the Skin, Dropsy, Dropsy of  
Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum,  
Erysipelas, Scrofula, Stomach  
of the Heart, Nervousness, and  
General Debility; all these and many  
other similar Complaints yield to the  
happy influence of BURDOCK'S  
BLOOD BITTERS.

J. HILBERT &amp; CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

BLOWN  
WORM SYRUP

DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS  
OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR  
ADULTS. SWEET AS SYRUP AND  
CANNOT HARM THE MOST  
DELICATE CHILD.

BURDOCK'S  
BLOOD  
BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE  
BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS,  
DROPSY, LUTTERING  
OF THE HEART,  
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,  
CONSTIPATION, DROPSY  
OF THE SKIN.

A every species of disease arising  
from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS  
OR BOWELS. HILBERT & CO., Proprietors,  
TORONTO.



The treatment of many thousands of cases of these chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in the successful cure of women's peculiar maladies. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outcome of this experience. Thousands of testimonials received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the most aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect specific for women's peculiar ailments.

**WARRANTED**—It is the only medicine of the kind which is sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or the money paid for it will be refunded.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and, in the words of the great and reliable Dr. J. C. Keen, "it is a most valuable and reliable remedy for the cure of all the ailments of women, such as, nervousness, headache, dizziness, heartburn, indigestion, constipation, and all the ailments of the system, and it is a most perfect specific for women's peculiar ailments."

As a soothing and strengthening remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most valuable and reliable remedy for the cure of all the ailments of women, such as, nervousness, headache, dizziness, heartburn, indigestion, constipation, and all the ailments of the system, and it is a most perfect specific for women's peculiar ailments."

As a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to women's delicate organization, it is a most valuable and reliable remedy for the cure of all the ailments of women, such as, nervousness, headache, dizziness, heartburn, indigestion, constipation, and all the ailments of the system, and it is a most perfect specific for women's peculiar ailments."

As a regulator and preserver of the normal action, at that critical period of functional activity, it is a most valuable and reliable remedy for the cure of all the ailments of women, such as, nervousness, headache, dizziness, heartburn, indigestion, constipation, and all the ailments of the system, and it is a most perfect specific for women's peculiar ailments."

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## LOCAL NEWS

An agricultural show will be held at McGregor on the 4th of October.

The Portage fall show will be held on the 2nd and 3rd of October.

A last memorandum book has found its way into the hands of the M.A. office. The owner can have it by calling.

Several camping parties have been formed this week and have gone out to enjoy themselves.

DALTON MCCARTHY will give but one lecture in Manitoba, and that will be at the Portage on August 31st.

The station agent at McGregor, Mr. Moore, says the crops in that vicinity are the best farmers ever had.

The Church of England Sunday school held their annual outing at McFadden's grove on Tuesday last. As the day was fine, a large number was present.

A petition has been circulated and signed by a large number of business men to have Thursday, the 6th inst., appointed as a civic holiday. What is not the date Marquette lacrosse club play here.

The Kootenay Star, published at Revelstoke, B. C., in which C. B. Haspin, brother of Mr. N. J. Haspin, is interested, an interesting news sheet, is a new applicant for postal patronage.

The pinch neck organs of the Portage and Brandon have great attractions. A young lady is said to do the principal editing at the Portage, and an old woman runs the literary (?) department of the home local product.

MR. J. R. REMOIS, one of the oldest inhabitants of the place, passed over to the great majority last week and was buried Friday. The deceased was a respectable old man. He had not been well for a great many months before his decease.

Some Indians to the west of the city got into a row among themselves on Tuesday evening. A case before the bench was the result. All he could learn was there was weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth, and so the case was dismissed.

We believe after all the fuss and feathers the Northern Pacific have decided to purchase the North-West Central for the M. & N. W. line. This means another delay in the northern line from Brandon. There are various reports as to the cause, but probably the circumstances surrounding the land grant had most to do with the matter.

From the fullest particulars we can get we believe it is decided by the Company the Sarnia branch will be deflected into Plum Creek, to meet the wishes of the people, who have made such a liberal offer to secure it. Mr. White is away west, and until his return, action will be deferred, but it is understood that will be continued on his return. This will be good news to the Creek people, as it means a new era of unbounded prosperity for the land to the south.

MR. L. STOKES has returned from his trip through parts of British Columbia, the Western States, Dakota, and Minnesota. He has seen some of the wickedness rampant in many of the newer places in the States. In them gambling every day of the week was the chief occupation, and money changing hands freely in speculation. He thinks the people settled in British Columbia are doing well, though the country is badly overgrown with laborers and some other classes. He saw many good business openings at many places, but thinks the Manitoba farmer much better off than his co-worker on any of the American prairies.

A MAIL REPORTER interviewed Mr. White chief engineer on the Sarnia branch on Monday, to find out all he could as to the route of road and when grading would commence. All the reply he could get to his queries is, "It is very warm weather, isn't it?" It is conceded the Plum Creek people have one and all given all they should be asked to give, and fully enough to secure the branch. However their proposition has been sent down, and until Mr. Van Horne's reply is heard nothing more can be said. The understanding is, however, the moment the route is decided on, grading will commence.

MR. POWELL, of Waterloo, Ont., uncle of Mr. R. Powell, this city, has been in the town some days, while enroute for the coast. He says that before leaving Ontario, he heard on all sides that it was confidently believed there our crops were a failure, and that Ontario would have to feed this country this year. He was asked to learn the facts and report accordingly. To meet the wish he drove over to Sanderson's farm last Tuesday, and saw there over 600 acres of wheat, a sample of which he brought with him, that will yield fully 25 bushels to the acre. The ground is well covered with a fair length of straw - the heads well filled, and the sample excellent. He also saw Mr. Sanderson growing very fine oats, and ploughing in some that would be called a good crop in Ontario. He sees no grounds for complaint in this country. On the other hand, he fully believes, if the people would give more attention to their business, and less to agitation, Manitoba could not fail yet to be a great country.

The residence of ex-mayor Adams had a narrow escape from cremation the other day and would have gone but for the almost heroic efforts of Mrs. Adams. The child in playing with matches let some of them fall on the stairs and shortly after the attention of Mrs. Adams was attracted by the appearance and smell of smoke. She found it coming from a room upstairs and on going up saw the whole inside of one room enveloped in flames. She at once placed the child in the hands of the servant and set to work with a determination to quench the flames at all hazards. She held them at bay, but all at once they gained on her and she gave up the effort only to return again with new energy. Mr. Cameron, a blacksmith, close by, hearing the noise, went over and found she had then got the elements under subjection. He, of course, assisted in finishing. But for the plucky fight of Mrs. A. the house and contents would have gone, and probably the adjoining ones. The whole upstairs are badly smoked, much of the furniture and other fixtures are damaged, and some injury is done the building, but all are glad things are no worse.

## PENDENT "BUSTLED" Rapid City very

lively last week in a game of football.

MR. ACTON BURROWS and Mr. Waugh, of the Nor-West Farmer, spent show days in the city interviewing the place and its prospects.

MISS MAYNE, for a long time a teacher in the Presbyterian church here, returned to her home in New Brunswick last week. Before going she became the recipient of a handsome present from her pupils.

The young men of Brandon are preparing to organize a lodge of true blues in that city. Mr. Alf. H. Monkman, D. D. G. M. for Manitoba received an application Saturday signed by sixteen names. - Free Press.

MR. JOHN COLWELL is again at his post as baggage master in the C. P. R. depot, having returned from visiting friends in Bruce. John is one of those genial fellows that always makes friends, even though often through the agency of practical jokes.

EXCURSION tickets to Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, Ottawa, Montreal, Boston, Portland, St. Johns, Moncton, Halifax, Quebec and other points, are now on sale to August 31st and return up to Sept. 15, now on sale at the office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, Rosser Ave. between 6th and 7th streets. All particulars can be learned at the office. Choice of routes.

GILLIES, the Boissevain man, charged with setting fire to his own premises, and who had been in the goal here for some time, was taken to Boissevain last week for a preliminary hearing before the magistrates. He was there committed for trial and was brought back to Brandon again. Mr. McDonald went down for the defence.

THERE is nothing here that promises to be an interesting time over the transfer of the Registry office. The new registrar, Mr. Henderson, under instructions from the government department the office before the late official Mr. McDonald could see his way clear to give it up from the notice he had. Then followed a breaking in of the door through instructions from Winnipeg. Now, the new official demands a book from the late official, which the latter contends is his own private property, as the government refused either to purchase it for it, and then follows Mr. McDonald's arrest. In the meantime he will say no more on the subject until the facts in detail come to the surface in the courts. We want to see simple justice done to all parties concerned with it and wrong to none, which calls for delay till the case is heard.

## PERSONAL

MR. R. B. CUMMING is in from Selkirk on a visit. He is looking well.

Mrs. Wm. Johnston has gone to Ontario on a visit.

MR. A. Whitelaw returned from Walkerton, Ont., on Saturday, after burying his wife.

Mrs. D. M. McMillan left for Ontario Saturday to visit her father, who is very ill.

Prof. Jones, of the Royal Military College, Kingston, was in the city last week, the guest of Dr. Spencer, on his way to the coast.

MR. M. KILLOP, cabinet maker, late with Wilson and Smyth here, has gone to take a partnership at the Portage.

Prof. Jones, of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., was the guest of Dr. Spencer last week, on a trip to the coast.

MR. C. W. SPEERS, of Griswold, was in the city last week, so also was Mr. G. H. Hilliard, of Alexander, and Mr. G. D. Broach of the same place.

The Portage Liberal says: Mr. Oldfield, formerly a member of the Portage brass band, has been appointed leader of Brandon's organization of that character. He will prove an excellent choice.

## CURRENT SMILES

Russian fashion note: The Czar has returned to St. Petersburg and changed his winter suit of boiler iron for a light spring suit of cast steel.

Friend - I suppose you write when the spirit moves? Poet - Well, yes, that's about the way with me. I write when the spectre moves. "The spectre?" "Yes, the spectre of want."

Boarder (cracking an egg) - Well I declare! What excitedly! What is it? Boarder - Why, this egg has a double yolk. Waiter - Pooh! That's nothing - gen'lman's yistidly had a chicking.

Mrs. N. Peck - So you thought I was an angel once, did you? Mr. N. Peck - Yes, Mrs. N. Peck - And you don't think so now, eh? Mr. N. Peck - No, I still live in hopes that you may be, though.

Nervous old gentleman - Don't you think it is dangerous for so many people to get in the ferryboat at one time? Waterman - Dangerous, sir? Not a bit on it. Why, they all paid their money after they started.

Chumley - "I say, Barker, thought you said this watch was waterproof. Here the works are ruined the first time I got wet." Barker - "My dear boy, I had that watch in 'soak' for six months before I sold it to you and it didn't hurt a bit."

Wibble - "Did you ever know any one's hair to turn gray from sorrow?" Wibble - "Can't say that I did. I have often seen an old widower's hair turn from gray to black about seven or eight months after burying the partner of his joys and troubles."

Plucky, but not hopeful: Pup - If you please, Mr. Whacker, I'd like a holiday tomorrow. Mr. Whacker - Why, Johnny, what do you want a holiday for? Pup - To get well. I'm glad to have a fight with Bully Bob this afternoon, and he waxes me almost to death every time we meet.

The Great Australian Desert. Australian travelers state that the interior of Australia is by no means the desert it has long been supposed to be. Though now unpopulated, it is pronounced capable of supporting a large population. Gold has been found there, and the travelers brought home stories of vast pasture lands, abundant water, and finally deep blue lakes, at least one of which is of large and as yet unknown extent. A great railroad is to extend across the continent from north to south through the eastern part of the country, once supposed to be a desert. It is predicted that the "desert" will disappear, as that in America has gone.

## THE SUMMER FAIR.

As we intimated in our last issue it would be the new venture in Brandon, that of holding a summer fair instead of all agricultural exhibition, has proved a decided success. All told, the entries numbered nearly 50 per cent more than any previous year, and the exhibits were well in keeping with the entries, while the attendance from all western Manitoba was very large. There could be more horses and cattle in the different classes found at the principal shows of Ontario, but better specimens could not be seen anywhere, and with the exception of the entries of Mr. Ross, from Minneapolis, and Mr. Martin, from Morien, nearly all were owned within 30 miles of the fair, proving that for superior horses and cattle, the Brandon district is par excellence, the hub of Manitoba, and one of the chief centres of Canada. The following are the cattle entries:

Horses - Blood 10, trotting 16, roadsters 30, carriage 21, general purpose 104, C. C. 18, Shires 10, Percherons 1, heavy draught 39.

Cattle - Durhams 28, Galloways 14, Polled Angus 5, Ayrshire 2, Holstein 3, Jersey 2, grades 40.

Sheep 33, pigs 10, poultry 16.

Of course the season prevented the large display in grain, seeds, vegetables, fruits, and dairy products that would otherwise be seen, yet a reasonable display was not wanting. In grain and seeds there were 57, vegetables &c. 48 dairy products 20, and domestic manufactures about 125.

The wheat samples from last year were in most instances good, and the display of oats, wheat and barley in the shed showed some good crops at least may be looked for this season in this vicinity.

In the upstairs, the show of ladies' work, domestic manufactures, house wares, &c. displayed a great deal of taste and talent.

The exhibit made by Mr. Bailef from the Agricultural farm in trees, shrubs, plants, &c. in pots, grains in the shed, seeds in glasses, many of which were sent over from India by Lord Dufferin, were the subject of special comment, and the exhibits that may be looked for annually from that institution must enhance reputation.

About 1.45 p.m. on the first day, Mr. Vanasse, the president of the fair, introduced the program, who formally opened the show in a short, but appropriate address, referring to the impediments - drought, &c. in the way of great things this season.

He dealt with the very great progress of western Manitoba, and alluded to what might yet be done by the people and the government in the development of this portion of the province.

With the speech over, judging commenced, and here is where the real work of the occasion began, it taking such skill to discriminate. The principal judges were as follows:

Cattle - S. L. Head, Rapid City; Mr. Forsythe, Elton.

Light horses - N. Boyd, Carberry; Mr. Rutherford, Portage la Prairie; Mr. Leach, Oak Lake.

Heavy horses - J. Smith, Rapid City; J. McKinnon, Portage la Prairie.

Fair work, etc. - Mrs. George Bowden, Mrs. Robert Edgar, Mrs. I. Bower, Mrs. G. J. Jackson.

Dairy products - D. McKelvie, H. M. Rhoads.

Grain - Thos. Thompson, A. Kelly.

In the cattle display Mr. J. E. Smith, of the Beresford Stock Farm, J. M. Martin, of Morien, and Mr. Mansfield, of Elton, were the leading exhibitors, and as a result carried off most of the prizes.

Our agricultural implement dealers were busy as usual, endeavoring to purchase the season's stock, and to put the best implements in the country. The display of the Massey Mfg Co. with a large traction engine running reaper, mower, rake &c. all at once and other and other superior implements had by an attraction in itself, while the display of our local men, Smith & Sherriff, was scarcely less pleasing, and quite as numerous.

John Elliott & Son and Harris, Son & Co. were also on the ground, with everything from a plow to a thrasher, and all in excellent form.

## SHEEP

Cotswold, ewe, over one year - 1st R. Amott.

Leicester, ram over one year - 1st R. Amott.

Leicester, ewe over one year - 1st R. Amott.

Leicester, ewe under one year - 1st R. Amott.

Shropshire Down ram, over one year - 1st J. Mansfield.

Shropshire Down ewe, over one year - 1st J. Mansfield.

Shropshire Down ewe, under one year - 1st J. Mansfield.

Fat sheep, ewe or wether, 1st R. Amott.

2nd R. Amott.

3rd R. Amott.

4th R. Amott.

5th R. Amott.

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98th R. Amott.

99th R. Amott.

100th R. Amott.

Birds, in oil - 1st, Mrs. E. Barrett.

Animals in oil - 2nd, Mrs. E. Barrett.

## LADIES WORK

Log-cabin quilt - 1st, J. Moor; 2nd, Wm. Harper.

Silk patchwork quilt - J. McCort.

Knitted quilt - 1st, Mrs. Toole; 2nd, A. C. McPhail.

Lacework - Mrs. E. Barrett.

Sofa pillow - 1st, J. McCort; 2nd, St. Joseph's convent.

Towel mat - 1st, Mrs. E. Barrett; 2nd, J. McCort.

Cross-stitch gingham - 1st, Mrs. E. Barrett.

Felt work - 1st, Mrs. E. Barrett.

Banners - 1st, Mrs. E. Barrett.

Tray cloth and napkin - 2nd, Mrs. E. Barrett.

Rick rack tidy - 1st, Mrs. E. Barrett.

Silk embroidery on silk - 1st, St. Joseph's Convent.

Linens tidy - 2nd, Mrs. E. Barrett.

Embroidery mantle drape - 2nd, Mrs. E. Barrett.

Chemise work - 1st, Miss Nash.

Embroidering on muslin - 1st, S. Hillan.

Embroidering on silk - 1st, St. Joseph's Convent.

Fancy knitting - 1st, S. Hillan.

Flat Berlin wool work - 1st, St. Joseph's Convent.

Fancy work basket - 1st, Mrs. E. Barrett.

Fancy leather work - 1st, St. Joseph's Convent.

Embroidure work - St. Joseph's Convent.

Point lace work - 1st, Mrs. E. Barrett.

2nd, St. Joseph's Convent.